

Chapter XX.

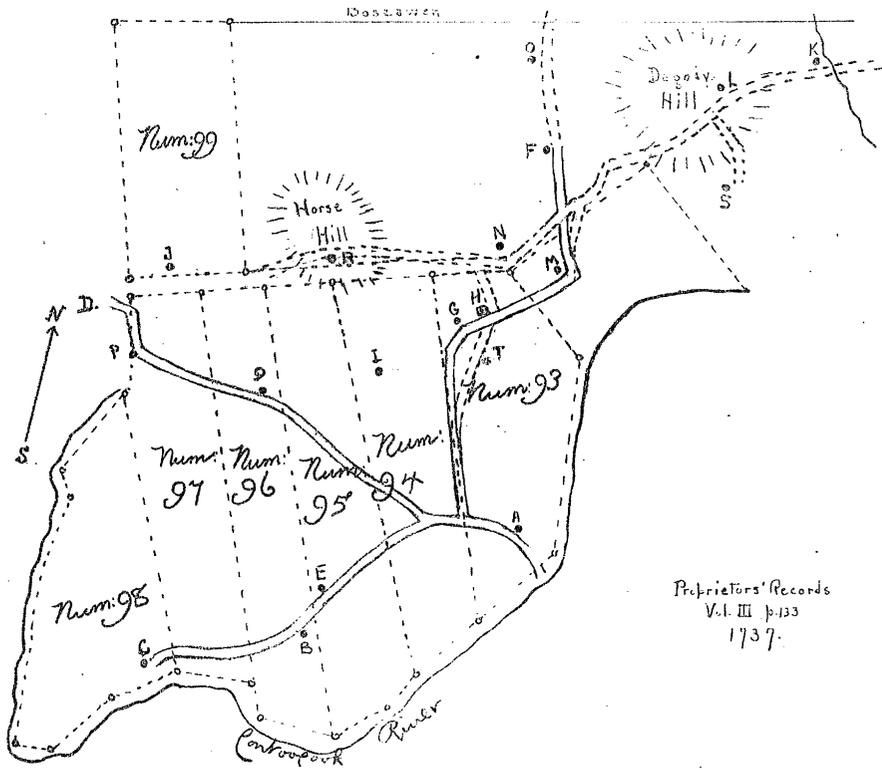
Mast Yard, Horse Hill and Dagody.

School District No. I.

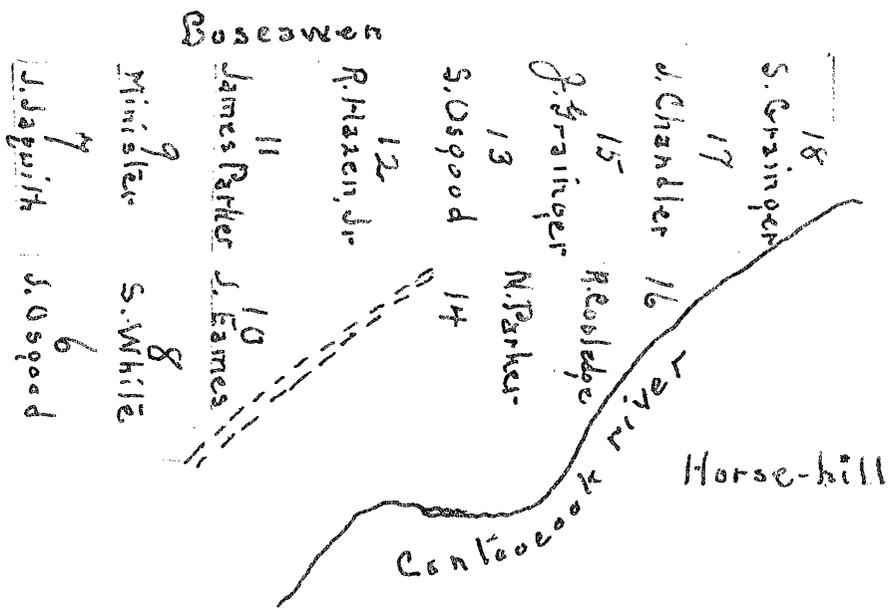
In the extreme northwest section of our township, the Contoocook river crosses the Hopkinton town line and, at Mast Yard, sweeps in a great bend southerly. At Broad Cove the river turns easterly and then northerly to the very foot of the hill called Dagody. Within this curve of the river and bounded on the north by the Boscawen line, several of the 80 acre lots surveyed and apportioned in 1736-37 are located. The accompanying map is traced from the Proprietors' Records of that date, but for clarity in our description, the two hills—Horse-hill and Dagody—and the roads opened as farms were settled, with certain of the pioneer homes—these details have been added to the original map. On that original map the west to east rangeway south of the two hills is indicated.

Long known to the pioneers because of its fine timber land, this section of Concord was the last of the outlying neighborhoods to be settled. Long before that event Mast Yard was a well-known spot to lumber men and especially to the colonial officials who marked the best of its primeval pines with the King's broad arrow. We find reference to an ancient bridge over the river at this point, built, doubtless, for lumbering operations. Shortly before the Revolution, the first permanent settler arrived in this neighborhood and by the end of the century the population was sufficient to maintain a school and it became District No. I.

The map shows each 80 acre lot with its number and outline as it appears in the Proprietors' Records. These lots were set off as follows: No. 94 to Joseph Davis; No. 95 to Zechariah Chandler who had acquired the Proprietor's share of Nathan Fisk; No. 96 to Nathaniel Jones; No. 97 to Samuel Reynolds and No. 98 to Nicholas White. All these men had signed the earliest petition for Pennycook Plantation in 1721 but none was an actual pioneer on our main street in 1726. One of the names, that of Rurnells (Reynolds) has, however, been identified with the Horse-hill section.



Map of Horse-hill Section



Proprietors Records, 1781

Over.

continuously from its first settlement to the present time(1949)

Lot 93 was reserved for the school right and it was there that Oliver Hoit of Boscawen, in 1772, made a clearing near (A) and built the first cabin in this section. This spot on the hillside overlooking the Contoocook river was a lonely place far from the farms around Long Pond and the Rolfe farm at the mouth of the river. But Mrs. Hoit with her three small children cheerfully came to make a permanent home here. Three years later, Hoit leased the lot from the Proprietors for nine hundred years at an annual rental of six dollars for the one hundred thirty six acres.

In 1777 Concord was apprehensive over Burgoyne's invasion via Lake Champlain, and the townspeople cast about for the wherewithal to purchase ammunition for defense, in case the British should sweep New England. Money was scarce but some shrewd soul suggested the sale of Lot No. 93 to Oliver Hoit for cash. By mutual consent the lease was annulled and Hoit paid one hundred dollars for the entire property. The gunpowder was purchased with the proceeds of the sale but was never, happily, needed for defense. Its ultimate use is entertaining. For several years it was stored in the steeple of the Meeting-house but when, in 1785, news arrived of the birth of a dauphin in France, some of the townsfolk felt impelled to celebrate the event as a token of friendship for the ally of America in the Revolution. Thereupon the powder was used for a grand salute, but among the elders, there were those who deplored such waste of public property and the episode became the classic warning at town meetings, against any threatened extravagance.

The north boundary of Oliver Hoit's farm was the rangeway indicated on our map. This rangeway was of the unusual width of twelve rods and it ran straight over the top of Horse-hill which owes its name to the fact that it was used for pasturage many years ago. Tradition tells that during the June sessions of the legislature, the members, most of

Whom rode into town, turned their horses out to pasture on the slopes of this hill. East of Horse-hill are two lesser elevations know to old-time residents as Hedge-hog and Sabody, the latter rising to Dagody which has been corrupted in this generation to "Dicketty". The curious name of Dagody is derived from that of an early settler on the Boscawen side of the Hill, named William Dagodan (Digodon).

During the years of the Revolution, the Hoit family lived a lonely life in their little clearing on the hillside and Rebecca Hoit guarded her little ones with anxious care since bear and wolves hovered near. Sometimes a sheep was killed and devoured by one of the beasts. A pioneer must be a hunter and trapper and Oliver Hoit had the ingenuity to contrive a bear trap in the shape of a figure 4. It was so adjusted that when a bear nibbled at the bait, the upper log fell and caught him.

One spring day, Hoit visited his trap some three miles distant from his cabin and found a huge bear dead in the trap. His mare was skittish of the dead animal so that it was a problem how the prize could be dragged home. Oliver was equal to the emergency: taking off his waistcoat, he buttoned it tightly over the mare's head, took the throat latch from the bridle and buckled it securely around the mare's tail. Next he cut a hole in the bear's nose, inserted a withe which he fastened to the strap on the mare's tail and then he rode home in triumph, dragging his prize behind him.

Oliver Hoit was a man of moral courage. For conscience sake, he dared to dissent from the conventional Congregational faith of the town and it was at his comfortable home in his later years that a little group of townfolk met to consider the formation of a Baptist church. An impressive feature of that historic meeting in 1818, was the pause—"to listen to the Christian experience of Mr. Oliver Hoit and to receive him into the fellowship of the church when he shall have been baptized." Then this sturdy old pioneer who had reached the age of three score years and ten, pledged

his loyalty to a new faith more or less deplored by conventional-minded Concord. Oliver Hoit was one of the earliest and most respected members of the First Baptist Church in our town.

Two of Oliver Hoit's brothers married Elliott girls from the Brough and settled at Horse-hill. Joseph and his wife, Mollie, lived on the rangeway near the top of Horse-hill (R) and the house shown in our picture was built on their farm by their son, Amos. It stands facing the rangeway which here deviates somewhat from the original straight line. Today it is remote and empty but a century ago or more, a family of eight dwelt within its walls, and nearby cellar holes show where neighboring houses dwelt in years gone by. A second Hoit brother was Jedediah who settled the farm directly across the Contoocook river from his brother Oliver's farm. This is the present Murray farm somewhat north of Riverhill

In Boxford, Mass. there lived long years ago a family named Reynolds (Runals or Runnells) and Samuel Reynolds is listed among the original Proprietors of Pennycook Plantation. There is no indication that any member of the family settled in Concord until 1780 when Joseph Runnells, a Revolutionary veteran, was given this 80 acre lot "Num. 97" by his grandfather. His father deeded to him the adjoining lot, "Num. 96" which had been purchased from the heirs of Nathaniel Jones in 1777. Joseph Runnells, great grandson of the Proprietor, took over the Horse-hill property when he was about twenty-two years old and he built his home at (B) on Lot "Num. 96". This was the second clearing in this far corner of the town and thither he took his bride, Joanna Farnum (b. 1761) daughter of Josiah Farnum who lived at the old Lovejoy garrison.

Tradition tells that Joseph Runnells, riding home to the farm on Contoocook river from a visit at his wife's old home at the garrison, carried as a whip, a willow switch. Dismounting at his door, he stuck the switch into the ground and it grew to be a mighty tree. In 1871 it was necessary to cut it down and its trunk, seven feet in diameter, was too

heavy to be removed so it was rolled down a little incline away from the house. There it sprouted and lives today in a clump of willow, green with each returning spring. Our picture shows Joseph Runnels's old house on what is now Runnels road, as it fell to decay, and at its left may be seen the stump of the old willow.

Joseph Runnels had two brothers, Jonathan and Samuel, who settled in Concord. In 1794 they had purchased a shop in town but ^{the latter} did not arrive here until 1798. Samuel, had been a shoemaker in Boxford in his youth. Before leaving Boxford, he purchased Lot "Num. 98" from James Walker, the "Taylor". Walker's son, Bruce (b. 1760) had built a hut on this lot but his stay was brief for he was one of those who enlisted in 1777 under Col. Gordon Hutchins, for the march to Bennington. Later he married Mehetabel Currier and the family moved to Hebron.

Samuel turned to farming on this beautiful land in the bend of the Contoocook river, but being a studious man, he took up mathematics and surveying and made himself a valuable and respected citizen. He held a commission as captain in 3rd company of infantry in the famous 11th Regiment and, in 1812, he was one of the honored group of elderly men who organized for home defence. His house built in 1810 still stands at the end of Runnels road and near the river. Remote as was this home, Capt. Runnels and his wife maintained a constant attendance at the Meeting-house in the main village. The home place descended to a son, Josiah, while another son, Farnum, built a home in Hopkinton. The latter's son, Jeremiah (b. 1824), returned to his grandfather's farm on Lot 98 and built a handsome set of buildings as shown in our picture. It stood near Capt. Runnels's old house and three generations of Jeremiah's family lived in it before fire destroyed it.

Jonathan Runnels was born in 1765 in Boxford and arrived in Concord not earlier than June 7, 1794. On May 30, 1799 he traded the "piece of land, and one half of a lot whereon stands a grist mill" for a "piece

f land with buildings, in Concord on the road leading from Concord meeting-house to Boscawen."The grist mill property was the one on Rattlesnake brook near the Lovejoy garrison and the \$500. property taken by Jonathan in exchange was evidently in the neighborhood. Before 1811 this Runnels family returned to Boxford where Jonathan died six years later.

Capt. Samuel Runnels had a son, Samuel, Jr., who was a small boy when his parents established their home by the Contoocook river. Grown to manhood, he married Anner Abbot (b. 1801), daughter of Ezra Abbot of District No. 4. He built a house as Mast Yard (P) as pictured, a dignified home maintained by people of intelligence and character. A son Cyrus (b. 1832) went to Dartmouth college and graduated in the first class from Chandler Scientific School in 1855. He followed his profession as civil engineer in Iowa until his father's death when, as the only son, he returned to this homestead and lived there with his mother and a sister. Fire destroyed this house and even its cellar hole is now concealed by a growth of bushes. Only the little foot bridge over the railroad is a sign that a family once lived in the immediate vicinity. Family tradition tells that back of the house was the old place where masts were rolled into the river in by-gone days.

Isaac Runnels (b. 1783), son of the pioneer Joseph, married (1821) eighteen year old Anna, daughter of Capt. Samuel Runnels, and the couple made their home of the north end of Joseph Runnels farm ("Num. 96") at or near (Q). Bouton records that "the wife of the late Mr. Isaac Runnels says that she often walked from her house, seven miles to the Old North church leaving a nursing babe at home. She would start in the morning about eight, and going out of meeting immediately after the sermon in the afternoon, walked homeward until overtaken by persons who rode on horseback or in a wagon, and occasionally would get a ride part of the way, and reach home at four in the afternoon." A sturdy and high-minded family were the

Runnels. Isaac enlisted for sixty days in 1814 and served at Portsmouth where attack by the British was feared.

The original grants in this section provided: "N.B. There is a highway Four Rods Broad Saved and Reserved across the Ninety-Third, Ninety-Fourth, Ninety-Fifth, Ninety-Sixth and Ninety-Seventh Lotts and also a Highway Four Rods Broad the length of the Ninety-Third Lott (if there should be Occasion for It) where they shall be most convenient for the Town, and also Drift Way Two Rods Broad through the said Ninety-Third, Ninety-Fourth, Ninety-Fifth, Ninety-Sixth and Ninety-Seventh Lotts as near Contoocook river as may be with conveniency." All this in addition to the rangeway which bounded the lots on the north as indicated by dotted lines on the map.

These various roads were not laid out until 1790 when the town voted a highway from "near Mast Yard bridge" (D) down by Oliver Hoit's to the river. "The first bridge at Riverhill seems to have been built about the same time, by private contributions from folk living on the south side of the river. Prior to that the river was crossed by a ford somewhat farther up-stream. The present highway (Horse-hill road) varies in some details from the original layout.

A second road authorized in 1790, led "from the river by Joseph Runnels' house" (B) "up into the road leading from Horse-hill". This is present-day Runnels road. A few years later the road was extended to Capt. Samuel Runnels' house (C) and the Captain was compensated for land thus used by a strip of land taken from the broad rangeway at the north side of these lots. At least four houses stood along Runnels road in the early days and one of these was built by Amos Sawyer of Hopkinton, who had purchased a farm of 120 acres of which the south section of Lot 95 formed a part. His house (E) built before 1817 stands as pictured.

A third of the 1790 roads followed in part, the plan for a highway "the length of the Ninety-Third Lott". As first travelled, it probably

extended from the rangeway in a southerly direction between Lots 93 and 94 to the highway by Oliver Hoit's house(A). From that time on, these roads varied according to the needs of a rapidly growing farm neighborhood. Lot "Num. 99" was allotted and the rangeway on its west boundary has remained a highway from Mast Yard to Webster and has been named in recent years-Blackwater road.

The first settler on "Num. 99" was probably Enoch Parker whose brother, Asa Parker lived in the main village. They were grandsons of an original Proprietor, Benjamin Parker, to whom this 80 acre lot was granted. Enoch and his wife had four children born in Concord 1787-1797, according to town records. In 1808 the family moved back to their former home in Andover, Mass. A grandson of Enoch Parker's, Rev. Newton E. Marble, D.D., (1834) was a graduate of Dartmouth college and came as rector of St. Paul's Church, Concord, in 1848 .

Following the Parker family, this farm was occupied by Moses Swette (Sweat) and the old house at (J) still stands facing south on the rangeway which can be travelled only that far today. Moses Sweat married Naomi Farnum, grand daughter of Josiah Farnum and their son (b. 1805) was named for Naomi's father-Ephraim. The Sweat family owned the place as late as 1848. In 1858, Robert Knowlton, Jr. lived on the farm.

In due time the land east of "Num. 99" and north of the rangeway, was laid out in 40 acre lots with a new rangeway dividing them into a north and a south section. This rangeway is now lost but at (F) there is an interesting old house which stands near its intersection with a highway opened from the Boscawen line southerly to the rangeway over Horse-hill. Timothy Dow made the clearing and this house may well date back, in part at least, to the day when he brought his wife, Margaret Gott (Gault) of Pembroke, here to make their home. The old front door has been closed by an ell of more recent construction but the interior of the main house

Mill keeps its old-time charm. There are walls of ^{wide} feather-edged boards ~~now~~ hidden by wall paper) sliding panels at the windows, wainscoting and ~~old~~ fireplaces. The plastered walls of the parlor are decorated with stencilled borders in color as was the custom before wall paper came into common use. All indications are that here was an oldtime home of comfort and good taste. The dotted lines on the map show where the old highway ~~has~~ been discontinued north of (F).

The newly opened 40 acre lots east of "Num. 99" were mostly bought ~~up~~ by the family of William Eastman. He, himself purchased the Dow farm ~~at~~ (F) sometime after 1790. He was the son of the old Rogers ranger, Joseph Eastman, and was born in Boscawen in 1758. He married Phebe Elliott and settled here on Horse-hill. He and his father had served in the same company (from Hopkinton) during the Revolution. This farm at (F), now so isolated, was, a century and more ago, the center of an Eastman colony. At (N) lived a son, William, Jr. who married eighteen year old Ruth Hoit whose girlhood home was at (R). The young husband was a blacksmith by trade and he also ran a little cooper shop near his house. He died in 1838 on his way home from a western trip and his widow outlived him by nearly forty years and kept her home during ~~most~~ ^{of} those years. Long ago the buildings burned.

During the early years of Ruth Eastman's widowhood, the house (O) near the Boscawen line was the home of another widow, Mrs. Mary Eastman Hoit, sister of William Eastman, Jr. She had married Ruth Hoit Eastman's brother, Joseph Hoit, Jr. In later years, the widow of her ^{nephew} ~~nephew~~, Cyrus A. Eastman, came with her children to make her home at (O). Eventually this farm became Eastman property but the house long ago disappeared.

It was not until 1809 that this Horse-hill community was connected with what is now the village of Penacook by a town road, for prior to that date the Borough had been the nearest center for milling. In 1809, however, a highway was opened from the earlier one between Lots 93 and 94. It continued to (M) and then in a straight line to Hardy's brook (K), a route

slightly to the south of present Elm St. which is indicated by the dotted lines over Dagody hill. Elm St. was not opened until 1852. The old range way along the northern boundary of Lots 93 to 97 was not accepted as a main highway until 1813 and by that time its great width of twelve rods had been whittled away in various places to ten or even eight rods, as compensation to various land owners, just as Joseph Runnels had been given a strip four rods wide when Runnels road was continued from (E) to (C). This old rangeway may be followed from (N) to the Amos Hoit house (R), but it now curves away from its original straight course as indicated on the map.

Meantime, after selling his house and farm at (F), Timothy Dow moved to (M) where a farm with fair meadows stretched to the shore of the Contocook. In 1828, following the death of Mr. Dow and his son, Timothy, Jr., the Eastmans bought this farm and Thomas Eastman, son of William, lived there to a great age. He was succeeded by his son, Hiram. The ancient house is gone and a large one built by the Eastmans stands, a conspicuous object on the hillside above the river. The ^{old} boundaries of this farm are shown by dotted lines on the map, northeast of Lot 93, between the river and Elm St. (road to Penacook)

High up on the south slope of Horse-hill and almost concealed from Elm St., there is an old farm (I) once owned by Jonathan Johnson, (b. 1753). He married Rhoda, daughter of Reuben Abbot over by Long pond. Of their twelve children, Phebe (b. 1778) married Eleazer Davis and eventually, ¹⁸¹⁴ the farm came into their possession. Neighborhood tradition tells that after the harvest when preparations had been made for the long cold winter, Eleazer saw his barn filled with hay, his cellar bins filled with potatoes, his shed stacked with firewood and his buttery shelves laden with supplies and he felt well pleased. Then, when the first cold winds swept over his hill-top, he would climb to the height above his snug home and shout defiance: "Now blow, damn ye, blow!" Life-even a life of humble daily

toil-had its moments of exultation for Eleazer.

The house where Eleazer lived so long ago, has been replaced but the old ell and sheds are still in use.* In the field on the slope back of the house two of his children lie in graves unmarked save for sweet old-fashioned roses planted by loving hands in bygone years. Davis was succeeded on the farm by William, son of Timothy Dow. William (b. 1793) was followed by his son, Albert G. Dow. The date of the present house is verified by an unusual record: the imprint of a child's tiny hand in the plaster wall along the stairway. Nearly a century ago, three year old Esther Dow set her dainty mark in the soft plaster and there it remains. The ploughed fields of this farm have yielded some Indian relics - among them a finely wrought tomahawk head and a pestle, both treasured by George Runnels, until recent months (1949) long-time owner of the place.

In sight of this house and almost within hailing distance (T) lived William Dow's brother, Isaac (b. 1789). The house was the typical low, story and a half structure with its front door facing the south. Long ago it was abandoned to decay and its roof fell in with the weight of winter snows. Then an enterprising alien to New England bought the place and, finding the old timbers still sound, re-built the house as pictured. In 1934 it perished in flames.

On the north side of Elm St. and near the top of Dagody, there stands at (L) a pretty little old house as pictured here. It was the home of Isaac Colby whose farm was a 40 acre lot of the last division of common land among the Proprietors or their heirs. The house stands not far from the line of the rangeway which crossed the Boscawen highway at (F). Traces of an old road branching west from Elm St. indicate that the rangeway was travelled east from (F) many years ago. The date of Isaac Colby's house is uncertain but it seems to have been standing in 1812.

Colby was a neighborhood name for several generations, the first settler being Joseph Colby, probably from Boscawen, at (G) which is somewhat

* Damaged by fire 1949.

misplaced on our map. The Colby house stood on the cross road and north of (H) nearly up to the rangeway. This little farm was the north end of "Num. 93" and the deed reserves a school lot at (H). Only a cellar hole bears witness to the school building which once stood there. The little cross road from the old rangeway down to the school was once travelled by many childish feet but few are the folk who pass that way now. The early road to the school from the south followed the dotted lines across the north-west corner of "Num. 93" while the present line of Elm St. is shown in heavy lines.

Joseph Colby's house stood at the foot of the rise known to the old neighborhood as Hedgehog hill. One who remembered the old house before it was destroyed by fire, described it as a low, broad and roomy story and a half dwelling connected with its barns by the long sweep of sheds and carriage house in the picturesque fashion of its day. Isaac Colby's house (L) was the inheritance of his son, Gilman, and Gilman's brother, Sherman D. Colby, purchased the Joseph Colby farm

As Elm St. approaches Hardy's brook on the south slope of Dagody, it passes an old brick house (K) shown in our picture. About 1815 an earlier house stood near by—the home of Thomas Sawyer and his wife. They were old and lonely and welcomed into their home an eighteen year old youth from Dracut, Mass. named Josiah Hardy. The Sawyer farm included water power on the brook and its fields extended south to the Contoocook river. As Josiah came to manhood, he was made joint owner of the farm and about 1830, he built the brick house in which his descendents lived until recent years.

In sedate and conservative Concord it remained for Horse-hill to provide the sensation of the fifties. On the slopes south of Elm St. and at a distance from the highway, there are several old houses which indicate where the 1809 road once ran. At (S) is the old-time home of Solon Sanborn whose wife is remembered as a devotee of the strong-minded Mrs. Ann Bloomer who initiated a dress reform movement among women. It was a protest against the

fantastic hoop skirt, voluminous petticoats and gowns of her day and was associated with the agitation for "Woman's Rights" under the leadership of Lucretia Mott. Mrs. Sanborn affected a costume of long loose trousers gathered at the ankle, a short jacket, low black shoes and hair cut in the Dutch style. Present day girls (and women) in their shorts and slacks and dungarees, can hardly comprehend the sensation caused by Mrs. Sanborn when she appeared on Concord Street.

In the small burying-ground at Horse-hill there are no less than eight graves of Revolutionary soldiers, we are told, and this is the list: William Eastman, Asa French, ~~Ezra Abbot~~, Jedediah Hoit, Joseph Hoit, Joseph Runnels, Jonathan Uran and Andrew Willey. Most of these veterans lived to a ripe old age and what tales they had to tell to the youth and children of the neighborhood!

Several of these veterans have already received mention. Of the others, Jonathan Uran (b. 1761) came to Horse-hill from Boscawen. His little farm of 6 acres was on the River road a short distance north of Horse-hill bridge and its southern boundary, when he purchased the land in 1822 was the ancient road (long since abandoned) from Parsonage hill to the bridge. Its west boundary was 5 rods from the river. For years the Uran house has been slowly falling to ruin and is now (1954) complete ruin.

In 1822, Uran sold to Asa French, "cordwainer" from Andover, Mass., a half acre of land in the angle of the old road from Parsonage Hill and River road. Supposedly he built thereon a home for himself and his wife. Both the French and the Uran property were absorbed into the adjacent Hoit farm after the death of the two veterans in 1841.

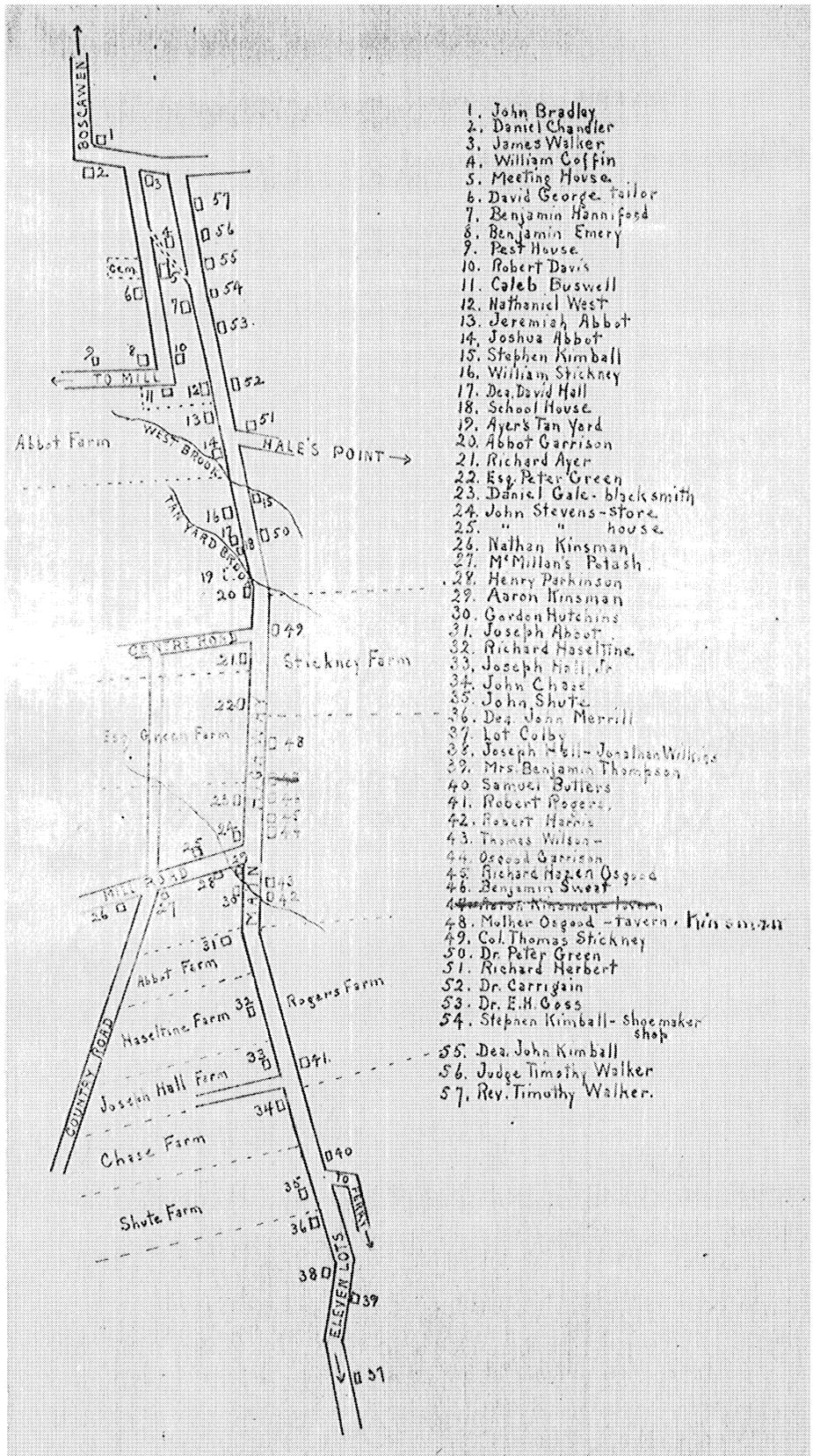
Andrew Willey, uncle of ~~Dea.~~ James Willey of Concord Street was born in 1755 and enlisted from Nottingham East in 1779 for three years. Upon his discharge he served for additional six months. In 1818 he was living in Hopkinton with an invalid wife, Polly. In 1824 he had a second wife, Betsy Carter, and they disposed of their land in Hopkinton and ac-

quired the "premises formerly owned by David Carter" at the crossroads on top of Carter hill. ^{Lt.} Ezra Abbot, father of Mrs. Samuel Runnels, Jr. and a Revolutionary soldier, is also buried in Horse-hill burying-ground. His home was in District No. 4. Bouton lists Asa Hardy, originally from Boxford, Mass. as a Revolutionary veteran who lived at Horse-hill, but except that his wife was Lydia Farnum, daughter of Zebediah at Long pond, and that Hardy died in 1818, we find little about him.

For the most part this remote section of Concord was cleared and settled after the Revolution and in the space of about twenty years. As early as 1794 there was an agitation in town meeting "to district the town and build a number of schoolhouses" but it was defeated. Nevertheless, by 1800 there were six well-recognized neighborhood schools in addition to those on Concord Street and when, a few years later, districting was required by state law, the town was practically organized and Horse-hill became District No. 1. William Eastman represented this neighborhood on the town committee of 1807 which made final plans for Concord's school districts, as Timothy Dow had represented it, as selectman, in 1800 when the vote was taken that the board should be committee to effect districting.

During all this process of organizing school districts, it is probable that a little schoolhouse stood at (H) on "Lot 93". When Dr. Bouton took a census of these districts in 1833, Horse-hill boasted twenty-five families with a population of one hundred and fifty people. Within a brief time the number so increased that a second schoolhouse was necessary at Horse-hill and a new district was organized.

Melancholy days have come to Horse-hill: old homes have vanished, old families are but a memory, old roads are grass grown, old fields are neglected and her schoolhouses are no more. Only a few of her thrifty old farms are still maintained.



1. John Bradley
2. Daniel Chandler
3. James Walker
4. William Coffin
5. Meeting House
6. David George, tailor
7. Benjamin Hanniford
8. Benjamin Emery
9. Pest House
10. Robert Davis
11. Caleb Buswell
12. Nathaniel West
13. Jeremiah Abbot
14. Joshua Abbot
15. Stephen Kimball
16. William Stickney
17. Dea. David Hall
18. School House
19. Ayer's Tan Yard
20. Abbot Garrison
21. Richard Ayer
22. Esq. Peter Green
23. Daniel Gale - blacksmith
24. John Stevens - store
25. " " house
26. Nathan Kinsman
27. M^{rs} Millan's Potash
28. Henry Parkinson
29. Aaron Kinsman
30. Garden Hutchins
31. Joseph Abbot
32. Richard Haseltine
33. Joseph Hall, Jr
34. John Chase
35. John Shute
36. Dea. John Merrill
37. Lot Colby
38. Joseph Hall - Jonathan Willisc
39. Mrs Benjamin Thompson
40. Samuel Butlers
41. Robert Rogers
42. Robert Harris
43. Thomas Wilson
44. Osgood Garrison
45. Richard Hazen Osgood
46. Benjamin Sweet
47. Aaron Kinsman - Tavern
48. Mother Osgood - Tavern - Kimball
49. Col. Thomas Stickney
50. Dr. Peter Green
51. Richard Herbert
52. Dr. Carrigan
53. Dr. E.H. Coss
54. Stephen Kimball - Shoemaker shop
55. Dea. John Kimball
56. Judge Timothy Walker
57. Rev. Timothy Walker.

Concord Street. 1775-1790.